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POLICEWOMAN FOR STRASBURG

tences aggregating over forty-one years of imprisonment. Forty-seven girls were returned to their parents and thirteen more were sent to institutions after being rescued from disorderly houses. The report points its warnings against the dangers to girls in amusement parks and skating rinks, dance halls and wine rooms, nickel theaters and hotels, and in offers of marriage, by telling instances from the life stories of girls thus misled.

The American Vigilance Association has headquarters at 105 West Monroe street, Chicago, with Clifford G. Roe as superintendent and counsel, and George J. Kneeland, who conducted the investigation for the Chicago Vice Commission, as superintendent of the department of investigation. His services are in demand in many towns and cities which are inquiring into their local conditions. The association announces a new edition of the Chicago Vice Commission Report, applications for which may be made to the Chicago office.

R. H. G.

The Law of Criminal Libel.—By John King, M. A., K. C. Carswell Co., Limited, Toronto, 1912, pp. XXIII + 400.

This book forms a notable addition to the already considerable legal literature of our Canadian neighbors. It is a comprehensive and scholarly treatise on libel considered as a criminal offense, embracing (a) the substantive law and (b) the procedure and practice in prosecutions by criminal information and indictment both at common law and under the Canadian Criminal Code. Four years ago, the author considered the law of libel, viewed from the standpoint of tort, in his work, "The Law of Defamation in Canada." The present volume is intended as a supplement—the author wisely recognizing that a liberal and reasonably thorough treatment of libel, in its two-fold character as a tort and as a crime, could not be embraced, to best advantage, within the limits and compass of a single volume of ordinary size. Evidently Mr. King may properly be enrolled amongst the growing number of modern law writers who do not feel that a *sine qua non* to legal orthodoxy is an attempt to cover anything and everything—and then a bit more—"in only one volume."

For obvious reasons, special prominence is given to the judgments of Canadian courts and the opinions, especially the more recent, of Canadian judges. The English decisions, however, far from being neglected, are constantly referred to, and, in the main, very adequately digested. Moreover, the citations are invariably carried down to date. The references to American decisions are comparatively infrequent. This is very natural. Canadian decisions, where not *sui generis*, usually reflect the learning and the theory of the English courts. The treatise should prove of marked value to Canadian practitioners. To those American lawyers who believe that our criminal jurisprudence and procedure could borrow to advantage many of the principles and practices of our English and Canadian cousins, we also cheerfully commend Mr. King's treatise.

I. MAURICE WORMSER, Fordham University.

A Policewoman for Strasburg.—The magazine, *Seeking and Saving*, published by the Reformatory and Refuge Union of London, prints the following note concerning the first policewoman in Germany:

"The Berlin correspondent of the Standard gives the following particulars of the duties of what we believe to be the first policewoman in Europe. Stras-